

THE MONROE JOURNAL

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

MEAT AND MILK INSPECTION

State Veterinarian Makes Address to Ladies on Inspection Subject

The next thing on the program of the Woman's Club is to secure a meat and milk inspector. They will go before the Aldermen at some future date and plead for the establishment of this office. Wednesday afternoon the ladies were addressed on this subject by Dr. J. T. Roberts of Raleigh. About twenty were present. He said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, you are certainly fortunate in having a good representative in our work here in Dr. Watt Ashcraft, and I assure you that it gives me a great deal of pleasure indeed to come before you to present one or two phases of our work."

"I am disappointed that more are not here and I regret that more of your doctors are not here; not that I can give them any information, but to show them that it is not any presumption on my part to talk of anything in regard to public health that belongs to the medical profession. I am especially interested in their organization, as it is made up of those who have in mind that which is necessary for insuring sanitary conditions."

"It's only one phase of sanitary work that I shall speak on this afternoon—meat and milk inspection."

"In the inspection of slaughterhouses and market places we find, first the noxious side; second, the obnoxious side—that is, that side which plays on our sense of cleanliness and contrary to our sense of repulsion, and third and last is the aesthetic side wherein we know whether we are buying butterfat in the market or water."

"There are two features of meat inspection—abattoir or slaughterhouse inspection and market inspection."

"The abattoir consisting of the building and so called slaughterhouse is oftentimes so located that the inconvenience of the slaughterhouse is as repulsive or even sometimes more repulsive than the slaughterhouse itself. The equipment of the slaughterhouse should be sufficient to warrant sanitary conditions; the butcher of your slaughterhouse should be healthy. He must be free from tuberculosis and typhoid fever. Again, I say that this is one of the most important features in our inspection. We can put up sometimes with meager equipment if the butchers will be extremely careful in handling the meat. In handling the carcasses in some cases to clear them of blood, an old greasy cloth that has been used many times, and that knows no water except when it rains, is used. Then the carcass should be disposed of in such a manner that there may be no danger of disease being carried to the animals away from the slaughterhouse. They should not be dragged away and left for buzzards and flies to feed upon and then distribute the filth."

"Bear in mind please, that the animal should be examined rigidly before and after slaughtering for any abnormal or diseased conditions, thereby ascertaining whether or not it is fit for food."

"Six years ago there were something like six millions of animals slaughtered in the United States, and of this six million there were practically one million carcasses, or parts of carcasses, condemned."

"The carcass should be kept cool and the abattoir should be thus provided to keep it cool, or some other place other than the abattoir can furnish such a cooler and not be kept in a place uncovered exposed to the flies and dirt until taken to the market."

"Then we have market inspection, which is a most important factor in this sanitary move of meat inspection. The clerk in the shop should be free from all fevers that could possibly be transmitted to the meat. Care should be taken in delivery of the meat. The inspector should see that it is sufficiently wrapped so that there would be no danger of contamination from the market to the home."

"Taking the subject of milk inspection as a whole, it is divided into two features also—dairy inspection and inspection of the milk itself."

"The dairy should be kept in a sanitary condition, and the equipment of the dairy should be sufficient to enable the dairyman to produce sanitary milk. The animals should be kept in clean, healthy stalls and kept free from tuberculosis and all other diseases. Most authorities at this time are aware that not a great deal of tuberculosis is transmitted to the adults but in the very young calves subsisting entirely on cow's milk laden with tubercular germs it is possible to contract the disease in the cattle type and possibly result in tuberculosis. It is almost impossible to obtain milk from a cow that is free from all bacteria. We had an instance recently in which one of our dairymen in a not far distant town had a very high bacteria count. The next count there was not a single one. This was a peculiar case and we noticed not account for it. Then we noticed that the milk had a very peculiar odor. At first we thought the dairyman was trying to use means by which he could purify his milk. By closer investigation, however, it was found that he was perfectly innocent. He knew practically nothing of sanitary laws and yet he had used a very strong antiseptic in cleaning his milk vessels and this so acted on his milk that the count was kept down to zero. As I said a moment ago, it is almost impossible to keep the milk free from bacteria. In milking it is contaminated from dust from the barn, and from the flies and dirt from the cow's body."

"Some times we are aaafud o caused by her constant switching. "Sometimes we are negligent in taking the milk from the back porch as soon as it is delivered and in this case the dairyman is not responsible for our sour milk—as it should be taken in directly and put on ice."

"Therefore, there should be a thorough examination of all meats and milk—meats before and after slaughtering, the dairy inspected thoroughly and then the milk itself."

"A last word for inspection work: We wish to offer our services in the furtherance of meat and milk inspection for your city, but let us not put the cart before the horse."

Thanks From Mr. Dillon.

Mr. T. P. Dillon, the manager of the Fourth of July celebration, requested The Journal to publicly express his appreciation to those ladies and gentlemen who made the celebration of Tuesday such a big success. He is very grateful to Mrs. W. W. Horn, Misses Sarah Welsh, Maggie York Houston, Evelyn Smith, Mary Morrow Heath and Beatrice Dillon for the beautiful float they had in the parade.

Mr. C. F. Yandle and his dog, "Taft," also come in for a large share of Mr. Dillon's and the committee's thanks. Mr. Yandle performed several stunts with his dog, and did it free of charge. The committee also tenders its thanks to the Messrs. Heath-English Company for the ice they donated for the thirsty visitors. The marshalls also did fine work.

Death of Former Monroe Lady.

Mrs. Jane Davenport, daughter of Mrs. W. H. Austin of Monroe and her first husband, the late Mr. James R. Simpson, died at her home in Augusta, Ga., last Sunday. Mrs. Austin and her daughter, Mrs. H. J. Hinson, and Mr. David Hinson, hurried to her bedside Sunday but arrived too late to find her alive. Mrs. Davenport was born in Monroe January 15, 1874. She is survived by her husband and three children, her mother, one sister and two brothers, the latter Messrs. T. H. Simpson of Jacksonville and O. R. Simpson of Duke. The remains were buried at Augusta. Many friends who knew Mrs. Davenport when she lived in Monroe will be pained to learn of her death.

OUR SANITARY OFFICER.

There are some in our city who are bitterly opposed to the work of our lady sanitary officer. Those who do not wish to install sewerage connections and fixtures, those who do not wish to clean up their premises, those who wish to be undisturbed in their violation of law are all opposed to the work of the sanitary officer. But this makes no difference. Public sentiment is more than seventy-five per cent favoring the work of Mrs. Laney. The lawyers are back of her and the doctors will support her. She has the law to compel those who persist in maintaining conditions that will injure themselves as well as others. And she is not afraid. Many good results depend upon her work.

The accumulations of thirty years of filth have been removed. In anticipation of her coming, wagons were used for several days to haul away rubbish and debris.

We understand there is an effort on foot to get rid of her by reducing her salary. Allow us to say that she earns more money than any other three individuals in the service of the city. She is on the job, backed up by her co-workers. Compare her work with other servants of the city and see for yourselves.

THE WOMANS CLUB.

A Reply.

To the Editor of The Journal:—

Allow me the privilege through the columns of your paper to reply to the above article from the Woman's Club that was in the last issue of the Enquirer with reference to service rendered by employees of the City of Monroe. My work is all record work which shows for itself. The books are here since I came into the service of the City and will be here when I leave the service. These books are open at all times to one and all citizens of Monroe or any visitor seeking information regarding our City. The Mayor and Board of Aldermen have the books carefully audited each year and an itemized statement published. The statement for the past year can be found in the next issue of the Enquirer. I sincerely hope that the members of the Woman's Club will carefully study the statement and judge my part of the work impartially and see if it is possible that any person can do three times the work I have done in the same length of time. I am now completing an eight-year service as Tax Collector for the City of Monroe. I have been appointed to this office by four different sets of Aldermen, which speaks for itself as to whether I have earned my salary or not. During this time my salary has been raised twice. I would appreciate anybody enquiring into whether I have been on the job or not, also if I am not backed up with enough manhood to do my duty without calling on an organization to assist me. I wish to state I am in sympathy with the efforts of the Woman's Club in cleaning and beautifying our good City, but I do not feel that they should become so interested in their work as to lose sight of others who have certain specified duties to do that takes their entire time to do them. Right here I wish to state that I am under a seven thousand dollar bond as a guarantee that I will faithfully perform my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

T. L. CROWELL,

City Tax Collector.

PREMIER COTTON MARKET.

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER GIVES MONROE FULL CREDIT

Says That This is Not Only the Best Market in the State But Tells the Reason Why—We Make the Best Staple.

A staff correspondent of the Charlotte Observer who was in Monroe on Tuesday, gives the following generous article about the Monroe cotton market:

To ascertain just why Monroe, the seat of Union county, is the best cotton market in North Carolina, was the object of my mission there yesterday. If you read the papers you may have seen, by comparison with the quotations from various parts of this State, that in Monroe; as a general rule, they are quoting higher prices for cotton than any other market in the entire State.

"We cannot understand how Monroe cotton buyers are able to do this," has been remarked many times by cotton buyers and others not familiar with conditions in Union and Lancaster counties.

Cotton went up 20 points yesterday, in New York. But in Monroe they quoted 13 cents a pound for good staple of an inch and an eighth, and 13 1-4 for extra fine staple of an inch and an eighth. A few days ago one man sold 16 bales of extra good staple in the Monroe markets, for 13 1-2 cents. His plantation makes a specialty of extra good staple. And that is the secret of Monroe as a banner cotton market.

Monroe cotton buyers are not offering 13 cents for cotton grown here, there and everywhere, but for special grades of cotton grown in Union and Lancaster counties. So the quotations in the Monroe markets on cotton are not based on the same grades of cotton that you see quoted all over North Carolina at 12 and a fraction cents a pound.

It is safe to say that nowhere else in all the Carolinas, except possibly in Hartsville, S. C., (and we are not referring especially to long staple cotton) is the soil so well adapted for the raising of extra fine and an eighth staple cotton as in various sections of Union and Lancaster counties. Inch and an eighth staple cotton is by no means low staple, as most of our readers know, but quality and grades taken into full consideration, it is the best of all.

The Monroe market would not offer 13 cents and over for cotton shipped in there from northern or eastern parts of the State. The single element that has been a factor in the establishing of such a remarkable reputation for the Monroe market with the outside world, is the quality of cotton grown in Union and Lancaster counties. And it is true that often times Monroe offers a fraction of a cent more a pound for cotton grown in Lancaster county than the county seat of that county is able to do or does offer. Which goes to show that Monroe has something on everybody when it comes to picking out and grading cotton and paying the highest market valuation for it. And this frank admission will not mean another dollar's worth of value to Monroe, in addition to its patronage from outside districts, for in ordinary grades of cotton, it is not likely that Monroe pays more than other cotton centers.

The cotton market in Monroe last season handled about 20,000 bales of the highest grades of cotton, some of these being long staple, and this record is not likely to be exceeded this year, if advance information is to be relied upon. J. E. Stack, who has been there 40 years and is the largest cotton buyer in the two counties, stated yesterday that he did not think the cotton crop this year would be equal to expectations, especially in volume.

His reasons for this are based upon lateness of the season, excessive rains and a growing tendency to diversify, but primarily to the fact that guano and other fertilizers have been so scarce and so high this year that planters have been economizing very emphatically on such expenditures, with a result that in addition to more or less economy of the same sort last year, much of this acreage is being called upon to produce from its own natural productivity, and the results this fall will afford a very interesting answer to what can be accomplished with but little fertilizer.

"If the war comes to a close I look for much better prices for cotton," declared Mr. Stack yesterday. "From present indications we will not, at the time the new crop is ready for market this year, have carried over much if any of last year's crop."

This is a frank and significant admission for a man of Mr. Stack's caliber, and it is encouraging to say the least, to every cotton grower in the Carolinas.

City Wants Aid From County Board of Education.

Mr. J. C. Sikes and Prof. R. W. Allen, Supt. of the Monroe Graded schools, appeared before the County Board of Education Monday afternoon in an effort to secure aid from them to help make some contemplated improvements on the city school property. The city board feels that they are justified in soliciting this aid, as they have not received an appropriation from the County Board in thirty years. It has been the policy of the County Board to pay half the cost for the erection of school buildings, but in the case of the Monroe schools this has not been done. As about ten per cent of the school children in the county are attending the Monroe schools, the City board feels certain that the County Board will accede to their request.

MR. SIKES ELECTED ALDERMAN.

Fills Place Made Vacant by Promotion of Mr. Fowler—Street Work and Hospital Matters Taken Up.

Mr. John C. Sikes was unanimously chosen to fill the unexpired term of Alderman-at-Large J. W. Fowler at a meeting of the Aldermen Monday night. He was immediately informed of his election, and he hurried to the City Hall, and took part in the deliberations of the Aldermen. Mr. Sikes was at once appointed chairman of the Street Improvement Committee.

Mr. Sikes has been a member of the school board for some time, but his election as alderman will necessitate his resigning from that body. This he will do at the next meeting. His fellow-members on the school board express regret at his resignation, but yet they are pleased that the Aldermen selected such a worthy successor to Mr. Fowler. Mr. Sikes is also the first representative of the local bar to be on the Board of Aldermen for a number of years.

After the new member had taken his seat, a delegation composed of Messrs. J. J. Parker, A. M. Stack, W. S. Blakeney and W. C. Stack appeared before the Aldermen in the interest of the contemplated improvement on Windsor and Houston streets. Mr. Parker carried the petition for Houston street, and Mr. Stack the Windsor street petition. It was their intention to present both petitions Monday night, but as they were not sure that they had both a majority of the lineal feet owners and property owners, they decided to withhold them until next Monday night, when a special session of the board will be held.

Mr. Parker pleaded for some definite program in regard to the street work. He said that Houston street was willing to pay for all of their paving, but that he did not think it justice for them to pay all and then have the city to pay one-third on some other street at a later date. This brought on a prolonged discussion, which finally culminated in the motion of Mr. Sikes that the city pay one-fifth of the entire cost of the work. His motion was seconded by Alderman Simpson, and it was passed, unanimously.

The exact interpretation of the one-fifth rule could not be determined authoritatively, although several lawyers gave their opinions on the streets yesterday. It had been understood all along that the city would furnish the rock, labor and the civil engineer. These, according to estimates of engineers, would represent anywhere from one-third to one-half of the total cost. If this is the case, the city will not be required to invest any cash, but will actually receive a surplus for its rock and labor. The point at issue is whether the city is going to furnish the rock, labor and then one-fifth of the total cost.

Mr. J. E. Henderson, Chairman of the township Road Commissioners, was also present at the meeting. He stated, on the direct question of Mayor Fowler, that the chain gang had been waiting for a month to go ahead with the Monroe street work, and that Monroe's allotted time would be up by the first of September. On being asked if he thought the city would be safe in promising the convict labor to the property owners who desire paying, Mr. Henderson replied in the negative. He also stated that the force is dwindling daily, and that it will be only a matter of time before they will not have a sufficient working force.

Mr. Henderson was also queried concerning the rock quarry and the supply. He stated that the city could furnish the work at practically no cost, and that if desired, he could put the chain gang force to crushing rock and storing it on some vacant lot in the city so that their now idle labor, the benefit of their now idle labor, Nothing definite was done in regard to Mr. Henderson's recommendations. Meanwhile the town is daily losing the labor of the convicts.

Two Civil Engineers, Mr. Harry W. Loving, representing the J. W. McCray Co. of Atlanta, and Gilbert White of Durham, desire to do the city's engineering work. Mr. Loving stated that his company would finance the street project willingly, and Mr. White stated that though he was not connected with any financing company, it would be an easy matter to finance as much street work as the city cared to put down. The Aldermen decided to put off the matter of securing an engineer until Friday, July 14. They invited both Mr. Loving and Mr. White to be present then, and also instructed the clerk, Mr. George S. Lee, Jr., to advertise the fact that the city of Monroe would consider proposals from engineers on that same day in the Manufacturers' Record.

Alderman Sikes stated that he favored the laying off of a certain district to be paved first. For instance, he thought Main street or the court house square should first be paved in preference to either Houston or Windsor street. Mr. Simpson then sprang to the floor and stated that none of the business streets had yet presented petitions, and that the Aldermen could do nothing without first receiving the petitions. Then Mr. Sikes again took the floor and requested The Journal's representative to advertise the fact that the Aldermen would be glad to receive petitions from the business districts first, with the assurance that that work would be done first.

Hospital Discussed.

Mr. Sikes brought up the matter of the municipal hospital, which can be made possible by the recent gift of the late Mrs. Fitzgerald. He stated that Dr. J. M. Belk would donate a thousand dollars, and that several other citizens had also signified their intention of donating a like amount. He recommended that a meeting with the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce be held as early as possible in order to start the work. The clerk was also instructed to see that the building was properly insured.

R. F. Pressley, white, and Henry Wall, colored, were excused from paying their poll tax for this year.

The Fourth of July Was a Big Day.

Various estimates place the size of the crowd that was here on the Fourth anywhere from ten to fifteen thousand people. There was no possible way of estimating the size of the crowd anything like accurately, but it was a big one. Some say that it was the largest crowd in the history of the many celebrations held in Monroe, but a few of the old-timers still hold tight to the celebration of the year before the last being the biggest. Anyway, there was a whopping big crowd here, and everybody seemingly enjoyed the day except the policemen, Constable Earnhardt and a few other patriotic marshals.

Very little trouble tended to mar the pleasure of the day. A few little fist fights, an arrest or two, a few runaways that did not result seriously except the one that piloted a man in Tharp's window, were the only disagreeable features. But considering the magnitude of the crowd, these little incidents were trifling.

The day started off with the parade. The floats were varied, ranging from the beautiful city of Monroe float to the Sandy Ridge township road tractor and the farm floats. The Leeorle band rendered the music for the occasion, and did it well. The ostrich created a great deal of amusement, and so did "Taft," the little dog that rolled a hoop down the street. The ball game between Monroe and Wadesboro resulted in the defeat of the local boys by the score of 14 to 12. At night a huge share of the visitors were entertained by a fireworks exhibition at the school grounds.

The prize for the best business float was awarded to the Henderson Garage, the Monroe Hardware was second. The Chero Cola Company won the prize for the best manufacturing float. Miss Elizabeth McLarty won the prize for the best decorated private automobile and Miss Adeline Crow second. The Misses Hinde won a prize for having the prettiest buggy. The Monroe Graded School had the best school float for which they won a prize and Pleasant Walk Farm, owned by M. J. C. Austin and the best farm float while Green Pond Farm won second prize.

The judges on floats were W. S. Blakeney, N. G. Russell, Mrs. Albert Redfern, Mrs. S. A. Stevens, Mrs. T. J. W. Broom, Miss Pearl Nance and H. L. Price.

W. J. Rudge won first prize for the best decorated show window and Lee & Lee second. The judges were Mrs. G. B. Caldwell, Mrs. R. F. Beasley, Mrs. J. C. M. Vann, Mrs. B. H. Griffin, Mrs. A. L. Monroe, Mrs. W. B. Love, Mrs. B. C. Hinson, Mrs. V. C. Austin and J. L. Everett.

The clowns made an interesting part of the parade. They went at their work with a vim that was entertaining. The first prize was won by the wagon drawn by a mule and containing men dressed in funny clothes and their faces blacked. They were DeWitt Rape, Frank Griffin and Carl Thomas. The second prize was won by Oscar W. Thomas of Monroe, R. E. D. 9. The third was won by Charles L. Ivey, of Route 6, and the fourth by Glenn McDonald, who also won the contest for the best decorated bicycle.

The judges were Misses Hattie Mae Belk, Beatrice Fairley, Louise Morrow, and Robert Howie.

The horse race near the oil mill was well attended. The first prize was won by Lawrence Long and second by J. B. McMorrie. The judges were R. N. Payne and Ben Griffith.

Rudolph Hayward won first prize in the Old Time Fiddlers Convention; Mr. Thompson, second; David Wentz, best guitarist, and Joe Hayward the best banjoist.

Dr. G. B. Nance was the tallest man, Henry Thomas the smallest and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Crowell the oldest married couple.

There was plenty of ice water, and the committee wishes to thank Heath & English for furnishing all the ice free of charge.

Presbyterian Convention at Walkersville.

A convention will be held at Walkersville church on July 13th and 14th in connection with the adjourned meeting of Mecklenburg Presbytery at that place. The public is cordially invited. The following is the program of the convention:

Thursday, July 13.

11 a. m.—Sermon. Rev. A. J. Crane.
1 p. m.—Dinner.
2 p. m.—Presbytery. Ordination and installation of Rev. E. S. Watson.
8 p. m.—Youth people's work. Rev. W. H. Adams.

Friday, July 14.

10 a. m.—Sunday schools. Rev. R. H. Hough.
10:40 a. m.—Home missions in Union county. Rev. R. J. Mellwaine.
11:30 — Presbyterial home missions. Rev. Leonard Gill.
12 m.—Church and manse erection. Rev. H. E. Gurney.
1 p. m.—Dinner.
2 p. m.—"Woman's work." Rev. J. W. Orr, Miss Kate Hope Robinson.
2:40 p. m.—Church music. Prof. R. C. Freeman.
3:30 p. m.—Church finance. Rev. R. L. Walkup.

WOUNDED IN FRANCE

Son of Former Monroe Episcopal Minister Struck by Shrapnel Shell on the British Front—is Now Recovering.

Says today's Charlotte Observer: "Word has recently been received here from Capt. Francis H. Ball, who was formerly a member of the Horner Military school faculty, that he is in a British war hospital recovering from a shrapnel wound. Captain Ball left here at the close of the 1915 season and went to Canada, where he served a regiment and sailed to England. Here he was made a drill master in "Kitchener's new army" on account of his skill in military tactics. His regiment went to the front and, according to reports, was almost wiped out. Later he was appointed a lieutenant in command and sent to the front. While in action he was struck in the back with a piece of shrapnel. He was taken to England and when he wrote to his friends here he said he was on the rapid road to recovery."

(Capt. Ball is a son of Rev. W. H. Ball, who was rector of the Monroe Episcopal church three years ago. Another son of Rev. Mr. Ball's, George Ball, is now with the State troops at Morehead City. Rev. Mr. Ball is now here visiting friends.—The Journal.)

Institutes at Marshville and Waxhaw.

Farmers' institutes, together with institutes for the women, will be held at Marshville July 27, and Waxhaw July 28. In writing to The Journal about the institutes, the director, Mr. T. B. Parker, says:

"Please lay special emphasis on the women's institutes and urge the women of the communities in which they are to be held to attend them. I regard these of even more importance than the institutes for men, because at the women's institutes they discuss subjects that are of much more importance than crops of corn, wheat, or other farm products. They discuss the health of the family, the preparation of food, sanitation, the education of children, improved home surroundings, etc. In making this statement I do not undervalue the importance of the institutes for men, but place a higher value on those for women. The discussions on better farming, soil improvement, etc., more and better live stock are very important, but the paraphrasing Paul's beautiful reference to 'clarity, or love, in Corinthians, in which he says: 'Faith, Hope, Charity, these three, but the greatest of these is Charity,' so I say; better farming, improved live stock, happier homes, these three, but the greatest of these is the home. Get the horses all right and the other things will follow."

Teachers' Examination.

The regular county examination for public school teachers of the county will be held at this office on Thursday and Friday, July 13th and 14th. Thursday for white teachers and Friday for colored. Also, the State examination for high school and five year State certificates will be given to those teachers making the proper application, and the entrance examination of the A. & M. College will also be given.

All applicants must provide themselves with pen and ink and either legal cap or fool's cap paper.

R. N. NISBET, County Supt.

Does Advertising Pay?

Says the Lumberton Robesonian: Does advertising pay? That is a question many have asked. There is one merchant in Lumberton who for a long time said no. At last, however, he was fortunate enough to decide to test it in The Robesonian. What was the result? For the first five months he ran the ad his business amounted to around \$2000 more than it did the same five months of the preceding year. He had more competition too, than he had at the time he did not advertise. To that little ad, which costs the merchant only \$5 the month, he gives credit in a great measure for the increase in his business. Don't say advertising doesn't pay until you have tried it out. You may lose money by failing to advertise. If you advertise and advertise right there is nothing that will pay you so great a dividend.

Some say the man who advertises extensively has to charge more for his goods in order to pay the advertising bills. This is not true. The man who advertises can sell his goods for less. He can afford to make a smaller profit as his sales amount to so many more than the man who does not advertise that he makes more in the long run. To advertise means to reach the people. You can have a talk with them twice each week through this paper. Will you take advantage of the opportunity?

Revolver Shots Make Man Run Faster Than the Wind.

It takes a member of an alien race sometimes to make an original definition. Here is a new superlative description for speech told at Marblehead the other day while the fog held the racing yachts at anchor.

A near race riot happened in a Southern town. The negroes gathered in one crowd and the whites in another. The whites fired their revolvers into the air, and the negroes took to their heels. Next day a plantation owner said to one of his men: "Sam, were you in that crowd that gathered last night?"

"Yassir."

"Did you run like the wind, Sam?"

"No, sir. I didn't run like the wind, deed I didn't. But I passed two others that was running like the wind."